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A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF FINGERPRINT QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF MINUTIAE TEMPLATE

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ABSTRACT

Fingerprint quality is an essential factor to be considered for both enrollment and authentication phase due to the impact on the performance of biometric system. This study focuses on analyzing whether it is possible to evaluate fingerprint quality via minutiae-based template only. In order to achieve such a purpose, this study proposed several minutiae-based features which are mostly inspired by researches relating to fingerprint minutiae. Experimental results show that features computed in this study are able to contribute to fingerprint quality estimation. Experiments have been conducted on three FVC databases, and the result also has been estimated by using quality metric evaluation approach.

Index Terms—fingerprint, quality, minutiae, template, assessment

1. INTRODUCTION

Biometrics had become the first choice of security concern as usual as password-based system in last century. Fingerprint, in particular, is the most widely used biometric modality due to its invariability, usability and acceptance [1]. The application of fingerprint can be easily found nowadays, such as passport, identification card, biometric visa et etc. Correspondingly, as the deployment of this technology, quality of fingerprint sample has become an important issue and it is also a challenge, for it greatly influences the performance of a biometric system and not as easier as it is estimated by human visual perception.

Researches about fingerprint quality assessment have been carrying out since later in 1990s [2]. Researchers divided past studies into 3 types in terms of the approaches, including block-based or local qualifying approaches, global quality assessment methods, and machine learning-based solutions. The first type approaches estimate fingerprint image by dividing the image into blocks and obtain the whole image quality via a combination of each blocks quality [3, 4, 5, 6]. Second type methods qualify fingerprint image by analyzing fingerprint features in global level [2, 5, 7, 8]. By comparing these two types of approaches, it can be noticed that using only global level quality metric may ignore fingerprint local details, for a captured fingerprint image includes a large background area in most cases and it might be influenced by noises or other factors such as image specification. Local level approaches would have to bear higher computing cost. Because of this, some researches proposed to consider both local level quality criteria and global quality index which can be either linearly combined or implemented via other solutions such as supervised (classification) approaches [9, 10, 11]. In addition to NFIQ [9], among all of these approaches, none of approaches had considered minutia point quality when dealing with fingerprint quality assessment. However, minutiae quality criteria proposed in NFIQ are as well based upon image pixel information. In this study, the purpose of estimating fingerprint quality via minutiae-base template was preliminarily verified.

This study proposes several features to calculate fingerprint quality based on the triplet representation of minutiae point. The calculation of features can be regarded as feature extraction phase which is followed by a utility-based quality metric approach [11]. The general framework can be described as: a minutiae template of the fingerprint image was given, in which N minutiae points represented via a triplet unit were detected by the extraction algorithm, and several potential features relating to fingerprint quality were calculated to generate a quality value of the fingerprint, as it is illustrated in figure 1.

In figure 1, \( m_i = \{x_i, y_i, \theta_i\} \) is the minutiae representation, where \( (x_i, y_i) \) is the location of \( i^{th} \) minutiae point, and \( \theta \) indicates its orientation. Once all minutiae have been ex-
tracted (referred to as minutiae template), a feature vector consisted of $f_i, i \in [1, \cdots, 14]$ is computed, and $Q$ is the quality value obtained via a linear combination of the features, where $\alpha_i$ is the coefficient.

In the following of the paper, section 2 presents a simple background about researches of fingerprint minutiae associated with the proposed study, especially those related to classification and matching applications. Section 3 of the paper describes the proposed minutiae-based features for calculating fingerprint quality. Section 4 details experiment and results, including the approach of generating quality metric. Conclusion and future works are given in section 5.

### 2. BACKGROUND

Feng et al. [12] proposed to reconstruct fingerprint image from the triplet representation of minutia point. In their experiment, both type-I and II attacks can be achieved on a fingerprint recognition system. This is theoretically possible to a system adopting minutiae template, for minutiae of the original template would also appear in the reconstructed image. Although there is no relation between quality and the reconstructed image, but fingerprint minutiae template does contain information which is able to reflect fingerprint quality. Arun et al. [13] adopt a classification approach before reconstructing fingerprint image from minutiae, in which they firstly determine the type of potential fingerprint image by considering distributions of both location and orientation information of minutiae points. In this case, it would fail to predict fingerprint type if too much noisy minutiae exist in the template. Thus, it is possible to consider that these features might be related to fingerprint quality. In addition, it is said that good quality triangle (composed by 3 minutiae points) would lead to better estimation of underlying ridges orientation. Because of this, features proposed in the paper have been considered for quality estimation.

Nevertheless, at the very beginning of the study, it was noticed that minutiae number might be related to fingerprint quality [14]. This factor, obviously, can be easily affected by spurious minutiae. However, it would show certain usability for those of relatively clear template. In addition to these features of triplet representation, some researches also proposed methods to evaluate minutia point quality [15, 16, 17], but these measures are calculated on the image. Salil et al. [18] proposed that minutiae type and location can be used as the auxiliary factors to improve matching accuracy. As there is no type information available in this study, this kind of information might be useful for image-based quality assessment approaches.

In this case, in addition to the features proposed in [13], this study proposed several potential features based on minutiae number and Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) of the minutiae point to generate quality metric.

### 3. POTENTIAL QUALITY FEATURES

The first kind of features based on minutiae numbers and DFT of three components of minutiae point are given in table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>NO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minutiae number</td>
<td>$N_i$</td>
<td>$f_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean based on FT of minutiae</td>
<td>$mean(mag(T_i))$</td>
<td>$f_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation of minutiae</td>
<td>$std(mag(T_i))$</td>
<td>$f_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minutiae number in ROI 1</td>
<td>$NR_i$</td>
<td>$f_4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minutiae number in ROI 2</td>
<td>$NC_i$</td>
<td>$f_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region-based RMS</td>
<td>$rms = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i^2}$</td>
<td>$f_6$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region-based median</td>
<td>$med = \frac{1}{2} \ sort(m)$</td>
<td>$f_7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block-based feature</td>
<td>A block-based quality score is calculated based on the minutiae number in each divided block of the template, the block size is score 64-by-64 here.</td>
<td>$f_{14}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. region of interest.

Minutiae-based features given in table ?? are computed from a template of detected minutiae extracted by using NBIS tool [19]. This template contains a quadruple representation of minutia point which is consisted of the position of detected minutiae, $(x, y)$, the orientation of detected minutiae, $\theta$, and a quality score of detected minutiae. In the experiment, only the minutiae positions and orientations are used for cal-
calculating these features. In the following, the details of some of the features will be presented.

For feature 2 and 3 in this experiment, these two values are derived from the magnitude of the Fourier transform of the linear combination of 3 minutia components after eliminating DC component, as in (1) and (2).

\[
T(x, y, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n \mu^{kn} + y_n \nu^{kn} + \theta \omega^{kn}. \tag{1}
\]

In (1), \(\mu\), \(\nu\), and \(\omega\) are frequency samples.

\[
f_2 = |T(x, y, \theta)|, \tag{2a}
\]

\[
f_3 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (T_i - f_2^2)}. \tag{2b}
\]

DC component was eliminated when calculate these two features because there is no valuable information in this element.

For feature 4, the size of rectangle region is determined by the maximum value of both x and y coordinates of minutiae, for there is no useful information outside the foreground of the fingerprint in this case. This choice also ensures that the region of interest will not go over the effective area of minutiae. An example of rectangle region is shown in figure 2.

![Fig. 2. Example of rectangle region.](image)

The radius of the circle region for feature 5 is also determined by the maximum and minimum location value along the horizontal direction of fingerprint, for the minutiae located around fingerprint center are said to be those who contribute most to fingerprint matching, i.e. they are more informative. As the quadruple representation does not provide information of fingerprint core point, an estimated central point was used for as the center’s location of the fingerprint. A comparison has been made between the estimated center point and a core point detected by another approach, and it is found that the result does not vary too much. The estimated center position was determined by considering the maximum and minimum minutiae location as well. An example of the circular region is shown by figure 3.

![Fig. 3. Example of circular region.](image)

For features 6 and 7, the whole fingerprint region is respectively divided into 2 and 4 blocks, and minutiae number in each block is considered to generate a feature. Another block-based feature is calculated by dividing the whole fingerprint region into several blocks in the size of 64×64. A quality index is assigned to each block in terms of minutiae number in the block, for which a threshold is used to determine the index of each block. The block is finally classified into 3 classes: 1) reasonable block, 2) vague block, and 3) unreasonable block. Then, a feature is computed based on the number of these 3 kinds of blocks. An example of block partitioning is shown in figure 4.

![Fig. 4. Example of divided block on fingerprint image area.](image)

In addition, features proposed in [13] are calculated in terms of minutiae distribution and orientations, and they are rotation and translation invariant. This study utilizes several of them to generate the quality metric.

4. EXPERIMENT

There are two parts in the experiment, one concerns the calculation of the quality metric, and then an evaluation is made for the expected result.

4.1. Quality Metric Generation

As alluded in section 1, the quality metric is defined as a linear combination of several features related to fingerprint quality, and it was carried out by using a utility-based approach proposed in a previous research of this study [11]. This approach
uses a genetic algorithm to generate the coefficients based on an optimization of a fitness function. The fitness function is the Pearson correlation between quality metric and genuine matching score (GMS).

In the experiment, 25% of the database were randomly selected as the training set and the remaining are used as the test set.

4.2. Protocol and Databases

In this study, three FVC databases [20] have been used for experiments: two optical sensor databases which are FVC2002DB2 and FVC2004DB1, and the third database is FVC2004DB3. Each of these 3 databases involves 100 fingertips, and 8 samples for each fingertip. In this case, the matching scores involved in the experiment have been calculated by using NBIS tool [19], Bozorth3. The intra-class scores contain $1 \times 7 \times 100 = 100$ genuine scores, and the inter-class scores are consisted of $1 \times 7 \times 99 \times 100 = 69300$ impostor scores for the whole database. Minutiae template used in the experiment was also extracted by using NBIS tool, MINDTCT.

4.3. Result

Firstly, the Pearson correlation between quality values and GMS of the database was calculated to verify the utility property of the quality metric, provided in table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Metric</th>
<th>Database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02DB2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>0.3857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As it is shown in table 2, the proposed quality index obtained a relatively good result on FVC2002DB2 among all experimental databases. In order to further verify this result, this study adopts an evaluation approach proposed in a previous result of this study [21]. For each fingertip in the database, the best sample was selected as the enrollment according to the calculated quality values of its 8 samples. Then, the EER values was computed and it was compared with the EER value calculated in the same way in terms of their NFIQ values, see figure 5.

![Fig. 5. Evaluation result on FVC2002DB2A](image)

In figure 5, the EER value based on the proposed quality metric is 10.957%, and EER value based on NFIQ is 13.25%. The result shows that the proposed features are able to obtain a desired result on FVC2002DB2. This might be due to image resolution and image modes of the sensor which affect the reliability of the extracted features and lead to outliers. Actually, when comparing two optical databases in the experiment, it is able to notice that the image specifications of two databases have great difference which will greatly influence minutiae extraction algorithm. The results of two other databases are given in table 3.

Table 3. EER values of 04DB1 and 04DB3 based on choosing best quality samples as the enrollment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Metric</th>
<th>Database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04DB1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>14.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFIQ</td>
<td>14.79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. CONCLUSION

This study qualified the qualify of fingerprint via minutiae template only. To do so, several feature for computing quality metric were generated by considering utility property of biometric samples. With the experiment results, it was found that the features depends on several factors in addition to the minutiae extractor. It includes image specification, such as resolution or pixel density, image modes which determined the clarity of the fingerprint, image size, and contrast which directly impacts minutiae extractor. In this case, minutiae distribution model might not be appropriate to be considered for calculating quality features based on minutiae template.

Minutiae can be greatly influence by the robustness of extractor and this is unavoidable. The future work of the study
consider minutiae selection approach which might be able to decrease the impact caused by spurious minutiae in the template. In addition, it was also found that matching approach also impacts on the correlation result in the experiment, for the correlation was increased when a better matching algorithm was used. This is consistent with the utility property of biometric sample quality.

6. REFERENCES


